Mr. Disraeli's colleague, acknowledged it and expressed his thanks for it. The other Treaty, made between Holland and Great Britain, secured to the latter equal rights of navigation with the Dutch, and was, says Mr. Gladstone, a good Treaty and not a bad one. But good or bad, the negotiations were carried on by Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli's Foreign Minister, and the credit or discredit belongs to him. Only the formalities of it were finally settled by Mr. Gladstone's Government, so that Mr. Disraeli may possibly think he was hasty when he described it as an act of felly or of ignorance rarely equaled. That will do as a specimen of the way in which Mr. Dis-

raeli's attacks are met. That part-the larger part-of Mr. Gladstone's speech devoted to the Income Tax still leaves much to desire in explanation of his financial plans. As nobody can be more lucid than Mr. Gladstone when he likes, it must be supposed that the obscurity is intentional. In round numbers, the surplus is five millions. The repeal of the Income Tax will exhaust those five millions. Yet Mr. Gladstone admits and asserts that he should not think it just to take off the Income Tax without remitting other (not speci fied) indirect taxes on articles of general consumption, so as to afford relief to all classes at the same time. He admits, further, that to take off these taxes he must impose others, and that these last must fall on the classes who are relieved by the abelition of the Income Tax-or perhaps, more strictly, on the owners of property. The process by which the redistribution of burdens is to be effected is left to conjecture. Mr. Gladstone will probably say, when challenged, that details of this kind are for the House of Commons, and not for the hustings. His critics say the whole matter of finance should have been left for the same arena. But he points out with great force how little of substance there is in Mr. Disraeli's declaration that if be comes in he also will take off the Income Tax. We got our surplus, says Mr. Gladstone, by economy We shall keep it by economy, and the Income Tax cannot be dispensed with except by economy. But

a Tory Government means Expenditure, not Economy, as the history of 30 years past proves, and if you let them in you have no assurance that they will or can carry out their present promises. Ithink that a very good reply. Indeed, on financial questions the relative strength of the two parties is so unequal, the balance in Mr. Gladstone's favor so great, that I cannot wonder he dwells on it, and puts it forward as a claim to the confidence of the country. My complaint is that he puts it forward as almost his only claim, and I think also that if finance is to be discussed at all before the people it should be discussed fully. The whole programme should be stated, not half. The half may do for Greenwich, but how about the practiced men of business whose habit it is to look at money proposals in the light of facts and figures? They have great faith in Mr. Gladstone, but they have still greater in the multiplication table. It is doubtful whether they will be won over by a statement they cannot fully understand. Even plain people are beginning to wonder how, after you have taken five from five, there can be a large remainder. It is obvious, however, that Mr. Gladstone's confi

dence in his scheme is perfect, and he passes from this subject, where he speaks triumphantly, to an other on which he plainly shows his apprehension. Since last Saturday there has been time for the display of a very formidable discontent in the ranks of the Liberal party. If Mr. Gladstone counted on suppressing it by the rapidity of his movement, he has failed. He may have hoped to conciliate it by half promises, or that its leaders might be silenced by the hope of carrying their point later. Mr. Forster's bold speech last Monday at Brad' ford spoiled that calculation, if caculation there was. The Nonconformists are a very netive and very determined body. He who hopes to catch them asleep must wake early, and they are most unlikely to be intimidated by menaces of party discipline. There is something they care for more than party. They met at Crewe on the 27th, the day before Mr. Gladstone spoke. There were representatives of the Nonconformist Committees of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Central Committee of Birmingham; and they had a right, I suppose, to speak in the name of the great body of their constituents. They unanimously dopted resolutions expressing their deep dissatis faction and disappointment at discovering that Mr. Gladstone adheres to the educational policy of the last four years; and that he should be insensible to the flagrant injustice of extending a system which compels Noncomformists to send their children to clerical schools. They declare it a duty to require candidates to pledge themselves to vote for the repeal of the 25th clause of the Education act, to esfore Parliamentary grants to new deno schools, and to extend the School Board system so as to have one school free from clerical control within reasonable distance of the home of every child in the country. Nor do they stop with a mere expression of opinion. It cannot be said of them that they have not the courage of their principles. They recommend Nonconformists to give no aid to candidates who decline to accept these pledges, affirming their belief that the temporary triumph of the Liberal party would be too dearly bought by in

fidelity to Liberal principles. That is the attitude at this moment of a Conference representing religious bodies which include nearly half the people of England, and I suppose beyond doubt more than half the Liberal party. If the recommendation is to be acted on, one of two things will happen. The Liberal candidates must yield to these demands, or in many constituencies, otherwise Liberal beyond question, they will suffer defeat. There are no means of knowing how generally a resolution so ominous of disaster will be followed, but there can be no doubt that it has gravely affected the situation, and the probabilities of Liberal victory. Mr. Gladstone was painfully aware of it when he spoke. It was necessary he should reply in some way to the Conference, and though he avoids mentioning it by name, the latter part of his address is an impressive appeal to his supporters of every shade to avoid divisions in the face of the enemy. He starts the cry of Liberal Union." He avows that the whole issue of this contest will depend on it. He asserts his belief that a victory can be won if the party will put forth its strength. But he warns his followers that this strength is only to be vindicated by a wise forbearance. If a Cabinet, exclaims the Prime Minister, is to endeavor to forestall all questions not yet mature, and to arrive at a cut-and-dried decision on every possible subject, utter disorganization and utter de feat must be the result. In the Liberal party a great and unusual freedom of individual opinion prevails,-properly, in his judgment. prevails,-but to force an issue on all of em, regardless of time or circumstances, is to medlect rules which Mr. Gladstone thinks dearer than all others to Englishmen, the rules of common sense. More than this. The party will not only be defeated. It will lose its leader. His relation to it is, he trusts, a cordial one, and he acknowledges how much indulgence and confidence it has shown him. But if its sections are to quarrel and split apart, he declares fairly and frankly that that day will be the day of his dismissal. "I will not," says Mr. Gladstone, "lead one section of the Liberal party in what I think an unnatural and fratricidal war against ne other section of it."

If this country were France, and the English ; logical people, there would be an end of the contest. It is a dilemma you cannot escape from logically, half Mr. Gladstone's supporters declaring they will not support him unless he adopts their policy, and Mr. Gladstone, in reply, declaring that theirs is the policy of only half the party, and that he will lead neither half against the other. But this is a country over which the genius of makeshift presides. There is nothing an Englishman likes so much as a com promise, and if it be too much to say that he despises logic, it is certain that he subordinates it to what he calls common sense. The feeling on both sides is earnest, not to say bitter; but it is perfectly possible that some way will be found out of the difficulty, and that next week will see the Nonconformist legious wheeling into line and advancing against the enemy with shouts as loud as anybody's. At the same time, there are not a few anybody's. At the same time, there are not a few committed errors, looking upon it with the eye of imfluential Nonconformist members who believe, I partiality, its virtues were greater than its errors.

use their own expression, that more is to be got out of Dizzy than out of Gladstone, and more to be got out of the latter in opposition than in office. Whether the mass of Nonconformist electors can be imbued with a philosophy of this sort is another question. It is not to my taste to be making predictions to be read after the event is known.

Whatever it be, the future of the party is full of difficulties, and they will be more troublesome after a victory than after a defeat. The Nonconformist reliance on Mr. Bright's influence in the Cabinet threatens to give way. They are not a little disturbed by the extreme caution of his address to his constituents in Birmingham. Not a word of comfort is to be got out of it, not a syllable to help interpret Mr. Gladstone's address in a radical sense. The coutrast between this reticence and Mr. Forster's plain speaking at Bradford is discourag-To be sure, Mr. Bright is to speak ing. Saturday, and may say something to kindle fresh hope. But the present feeling is that Mr. Forster expresses Mr. Gladstone's feelings and purposes, and that the hopes built on Mr. Bright's return to office are doomed to disappointment. Another speech, in the tone of that of last November, at Birmingham, would be worth many thousands of votes to the party. But Mr. Bright will never feign a confidence he does not feel, and if he feels himself overruled in the Cabinet, his speech will show it, and things would look very serious in-

ELECTIONEERING SPEECHES.

MR. GLADSTONE AT WOOLWICH-FINANCIAL MEAS-URES-HIS REFERENCE TO THE EDUCATION ACT. On the afternoon of Jan. 31, about 15,000 persons assembled at the arsenal at Woolwich to hear a second speech from Mr. Gladstone. In the course of his speech the Premier said :

second speech from Art. Grantsone. In the course, as speech the Premier said:

We have never refused to grant, from the funds under the control of the State, relief and further aid to the rate-payers of this country. The House of Commons desire it, the country appears decidedly to desire it, but we have said that the first thing to do was to remove unjust exemptions at present enjoyed.] "Hear, hear," and cheers,! Certain of the nines of the country, the game which affords many of us our pleasure, the woods which cover the country in a great degree—these being the property of the rich—are at present practically exempt from local taxation. We have said that comption should be removed. We have also said that Government property should be brought under rating. We passed it with great labor through the house of Commons. We sent it to the House of Lords, and they three out the committee.

I was one of those who preferred the education in its first to its later form. I submitted with rejectance to the consequence of the consequenc

first to its later form. I submitted with reluctance to the changes introduced into it, but I am of opinion that the changes introduced into it, but I am of opinion that it would be idle at present to enter upon a consideration of its general principle and bases. We have set on foot schemes of enormous consequence, and they invoive the erection of buildings and a multitude of arrangements; and it is absolutely necessary that some time should elapse before any rational judgment can be formed as to the results of this measure, and any answer given to the question whether its general provisions are to be reconsidered. I have stated in my address that there are portions of the act—ninor portions of the act—to which a different rule may apply, and that there are some of its provisions which have excited an measiness entirely out of proportion to their real imthere are some of its provisions which have excited an measiness entirely out of proportion to their real importance. It has been doubted to what provisions I referred. I do not hesitate, gentlemen, to state that I referr to the 25th clause. With regard to that clause, one consideration must be borne in mind which I certainly cannot forget. I do not think that under any circumstances you can compet the parents of Euglish children, with any justice, to send those children to schools to which they have a conscientious objection. But, subject to that reservation only. I do not hesitate to say that I then the with clause is canable of being reconsidered o that reservation only, I do not nestiate to all link the 25th clause is capable of being reconsidered cheers), and my opinion is that it ought to be reconsidered.

MR. DISRAELI AT AYLESBURY-REVIEW OF THE

FINANCIAL MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Disraeli, in the course of his address to the farmers of Buckinghamshire at Aylesbury on Jan. 31 declared the dissolution of Parliament to be unpreced dented in the history of the country. In dealing with Mr. Gladstone's unancial proposals he declared, on the authority of Baron Rothschild, that the proposed remissions of taxation would cost £10,000,000, and Mr. Gladstone only had a surplus of half that amount to meet it. The deficiency was to be met by a readjustment of taxation, which meant new taxes. He added:

Why is this tinancial scheme not intelligible to all of us f Why is it brought forward in a manner so ambigus f Why is it brought forward in a manner so ambiguous, vague, and desultory I It is the duty of a Minister to introduce his measures into Parliament—to submit them to Parliamentary criticism, so that by discussion among your representatives—by the remarks they may make and the amendments they may offer—as perfect a measure as the wisdom of Parliament can devise heav ultimately be obtained; and if the Minister then carries his measures he has obtained his result. If, when it has been submitted to the criticism of Parliament, and the country is thoroughly acquanted with it, when all amendments have been made—for every measure, however matured by a Minister, is susceptible of improvement by Parliament—if we find out exactly the points where it does not meet the public necessity and overnent by Farlament—I we had out exactly the subts where it does not meet the public necessity and pply that which is needful, the House of Commons onounces an ounion upon it; it is amended; d the Minister may carry the measure. If he not carry the measure he may rightly appeared does not carry the measure he may rightly appear to the people; for then the people clearly know what the issue is, the measure baving been submitted to the criticism of their representatives, and it comes be-fore the country in as distinct, definite, and finished a shape as probably legislation is capable of. But this is quite a new system of carrying on the affairs of the country-making the public your Chancellor of the Excountry—making the plante your chancelor of the Ex-chequer, throwing out an appeal to the country to ask their support for vague fluance—[cheers]—and their declaration of opinion not on measures, but on sugges-tions which even the individual who brings them for-ward tells you with perilous frankness that he does not recommend them as a Minister so much as an indi-

I will state at once my own opinion with regard to the

I will state at once my own opinion with regard to the income tax. The income tax is essentially a war tax and as a war tax it would, generally speaking, be desirable that it should be maintained; but I acknowledge freely—that there are occasions of equal importance and interest to the country as the and acknowledge freely—that there are occasions of equal importance and interest to the country as the maintenance of our arms in which we ought to have receurse to an income tax—namely, when a very great reduction to the advantage of the consumer could be made in many articles of considerable use. Let me say one word as to the importance of the income tax as a mere war tax. See what influence and weight it gives to the councils of England in Europe, and not only in Europe but in America, if the income tax is reserved merely as a war tax. Not one of the great Powers of Europe ever enters into a war without immediately raising a loan of at least £20,000,000. If they so into a second campaigu, there is a second loan of £20,000,000; and very few at that rate will ever be found going into a third campaign. Hear, hear, I sate is threatened with war, or unfortunately obliged to embark in it, she can touch a spring and a single tax increases her annual revenue by £20,000,000. [Cheers.] £20,000,000 can be raised by the income tax, I will not say without pain—but as a financial operation, with facility in this country. [Cheers.] Why, it doubles the power of our armies and of our fleets, and you may depend upon it that whenever there is any critical question in Europe in which the fortunes of fame of England are concerned, the consciousness that Endand if she does embark in a quarrel can maintain that quarrel has immense influence in its decision. [Cheers.] Therefore, my opinion, generally speaking, is that the income tax should be kept as a war tax—though I have supported it when necessary for such a great object as the reformation of the taxif, and would support it again. But, though I think it is a war tax, and should not exist except when we are in a position of war, we find the tax now in operation, and I certainly do not consider I am relieving the country of a burden by a bolishing it and substituting for, it taxes much heavier and nore

that surplus to the remission of the income tax. A part of it you may apply to other parts of public policy, but every one feel that in a very short time the income tax under these circumstances would disappear. MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM -- COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OF THE LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham in returning thanks for his unopposed reflection to Parlia-ment, was devoted entirely to a review of the work of the Liberals in the past, and a comparison of it with that of the Tories. He pleaded guilty to the charge that the Liberals had disturbed a good many classes and a good many interests, and in doing so he offered as the ustification the fact that in no single case had they injured a class or interest, and in every case they had greatly benefited the country. Passing in review various other topics he came to the Irish legislation of Government. Answering a remark made to him by a clergyman that disestablishment judgment upon them for their shortcomings, Mr. Bright said if ever there was a neasure which passed a house of legislature undoubtedly conformable to the precepts of the revelation which the Divine Master had left, it was the removal of the political institution which went by the name of the Established Church of Ireland. What had followed! It had been seen that the Church was endeavoring gradually, and he trusted successfully, to purify itself better for the work before it. As to the effects of the Irish Land act, he said no landlord was injured. The value of land had not fallen; all property in Ireland was more secure, and agrarian crime and outrage, as compared with a few years ago, had almost all ceased. He argued that the Licensing act should not be regarded as a party measure. The opposition of licensed victualers showed there was among that class a residuam—men low in circumstances and character, to whom any legislation which tended to sobriety and good order must necessarily be some what nateful. Here was also a much larger class to whom reasonable legislation in this direction was not only not hateful, but even well come. In conclusion, he said that in England the freedom of discussion and freedom of the press was nevitable, and progress was disturbance. Was not England however, a country immeasurably better to live in now than it was 30 years ago 1 For five years he had been only a locker-on, and there had been errors which he established Church of Ireland. What had followed?

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON.

HIS ASSERTION OF DEMOCRATIC PRIN-CIPLES.

RELATIONS WITH THE LATE EMPRESS-BREACH WITH M. ROUHER-LETTER AVOWING DEMOCRATIC IDEAS-QUARREL WITH AN IMPERIALIST DEPUTY -HOW THE PRINCE IS REGARDED BY THE IMPE-RIALISTS.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, Jan. 26.-When President Thiers turned Prince Jerome Napoleon out of France in October. 1872, he did resident Imperialists much service in their misfortune; he gave them a pretext to complain of illegal persecution, and relieved them of the measiest of bed-fellows. Of late weeks the Prince has been dwelling in Paris too peacefully for his taste. His headquarters are at the Hotel Bedford, in the Rue de l'Arcade. One of the objects of his stopping here is to be at hand to push his claim to restoration to the army list and pay as Major-General. Why his claim is not legally as well founded as that of the Orleans Princes, it is impossible for a layman to say. To be sure, these last have always been ready to fight, and their worst enemies do not question their physical courage; but their best friends cannot deny that all their brave deeds by field and flood would not have earned for Major-Gen. d'Aumale or Admiral Joinville higher rank than first lieutenant or past midshipman had these young heroes been sons of a bourgeois 25 years ago instead of being sons of the bourgeois king. Prince Napoleon was a Major in the Wurtemburg army and a Major-General in the French army, by similar favor and by as regular appointment; but, though during his period off French service his country was engaged in three great wars, in all of which he 'assisted," his manly sword remains maiden. He once had a handsome offer of private combat from the exiled Duc d'Aumale, which he declined. In the Crimea, for a time, he commanded a division; but, once in face of the enemy, is said to have yielded to a more pressing call. In the Italian war he commanded an army corps in the peaceful rear of the battle-fields of that campaign. In the last war, after the first unlucky battles, in which he took no active part, he again retired, on a diplomatic mission to Italy, where he remained till the fighting was over. Trochu, in his recently published book of self-defense, reporting some of the proceedings of a council of war held by the Emperor after the early disasters of the campaign, testifies to the wisdom of the military views expressed there by the Prince.

But though the witness is disinterested, and probably highly competent, poor Trochu's testimony, in the present prejudiced state of the public mind, is not calculated much to help any one in whose favor it is rendered. Nor does it, in the actual case, have any bearing on the Imperial Major-General's unhappy reputation of not seeking that bubble in the cannon's mouth. Merited or not, this unpalmy reputation is borne by the Prince, and needs always be kept in mind when we attempt to estimate the bearing in France of any of his political or impolitic sayings and doings. Every one recollects his various quarrels with his consin when Prince-President and Emperor. His steady dislike of the Empress, especially with respect to her Romish tendencies, is as well known. From time to time, and when occasion pressed, there were semi-public reconcitiations, and he would make a display of his fidelity to the family and dynasty, of which but one worn old body and one frail boy's life were in the way of his being the chief. He gave sound military advice, so Gen. Trochu says, at a rather late

and critical moment for the protecting of bis subsidiary chances of reigning; and so he gained a claim to assist in mourning at the funeral of his deceased cousin. Already at Chiselhurst, when he offered himself, a real Napoleon and next of kin, as first Councillor of the Empress, guiding tutor of the little Prince and contesting chief of the Imperial party, it was vexatious to have the offer refused. It was an additional bitterness of vexation that all those offices from which he was rejected were filled by his old enemy Rouher, or executed under Ronher's general supervision.

The Prince has a more than ordinarily quick, perceptive intellect, irritable temper, and talent for irritating, abundance of ideas, and sad lack of judgment, considerable wit and conversational talent, and unguarded fondness for refreshing himself with exercise of both. Furthermore, he has a queer the ory, so long dwelt on as to have become with him conviction, that Napoleonism divorced from the Church could be married and live happily with Democracy, if only he were head of the family. I suppose we may add, without excess of scandal, that he sincerely believes be the only strictly legitimate dynastic head of the Napoleonic house. It is natural enough, then, that his discontent with Rouher's exclusive management of the Imperial party policy, coupled with his restiveness of temperament, gets the better of his scant modesty and prudence now and again. When the Bourbon intrigue last Autumn threatened to be successful he broke out with earnest approval of the scheme for an intimate counter-coalition of Bonapartists and Republicans; he got small thanks from the regular Bonapartist managers for openly committing himself in the name of Napoleonism to a doctrine which they were all beginning to practice. He has now kicked out of harness again, and, in more unseemly fashion than ever, to the greater scandal of bystanders, some of whom, like the faithful party grooms of the Imperial Pays, do not mind kicking him back with rudest

disrespect to his princely person. On the 19th of January Prince Napoleon sent a letter to a provincial journal, since reprinted, in all metropolitan newspapers, too long to bel translated here in full, but spiced to a high relish in every paragraph. Here is a sample : "What you are right in saying, and what I thank you for saying, is that I belong to the Democracy by the ideas and opinions of all my life. I have always thought that it was impossible to found anything grand and stable in France outside the Democracy, and you are quite right in saying that there is nothing in the pitiful spectacle now presented to us' of a nature to make me change my opinion." The writer goes on to condemn in the strongest terms the recently passed municipal lawfor which the Bonapartiet faction in the Assembly voted—the reactionary and clerical tendencies of the present Government. By unavoidable implication the Democratic son-in-law of King Victor Emanuel and second princely beir to the Imperial throne of France, condemned and, for his Napoleonic part repudiates, as representatives of Napoleonism the Napoleonic group in the Assembly who, under Rouher's lead, sustain by their votes and other action the present reactionary Government. One other sentence is noteworthy, in which he writes down his disdain of protesting against the calumnious charge of his entertaining ridiculous or odious projects of personal ambition.

By way of practical exegesis to his public letter of the 19th, the Prince took occasion a few days later, in his room at the Bedford, to rasp M. Galloni d'Istria (a Corsican deputy of the Bonapartist group) at length with the roughest side of his coarse, caustic tengue, telling him that he and his group fellows at Versailles were false Imperialists and an unsavory pack, and that he (M. Galloni) would vote to-morrow for the Count de Chambord if he were asked. To this address the Corsican Galloni replied: "Monseigneur, when I am asked to vote for the restoration of a prince to the throne of France, I shall vote for the Prince Imperial, for him only, and never for another." With this left-handed remark, Galloni took his hat, bowed to the company and retired.

Some of the composite gang (if I may so speak, and I think I may) who, the Prince thinks, are ready to uphold him, were present, approving his course. The Prince has an accompaniment rather than following of men, some of whom, like himself, have quarreled with Rouher. Others are calculating politicians, strayed from any organized party, but with theories of democracy; they mean to use him as he means to use them. Others still are attracted to his person and table by his intellectual cloverness, his wit, his entertaining conversation, his princely title. In addition there are still a mis- at this time. The ladies will be glad to requive such at

chievous, reckless few, who urge him on against his own for the malicious fun of the thing. The comments on the letter and on the Hotel

Bedford scene which editors of the leading Bonapartist newspaper organs indulge in, are, for the quieter of them, remarkably free from any spirit of jesting. Malice is not absolutely wanting in any of them; but for a hearty drubbing (which can always be given to Prince Napoleon without fear of painful physical consequences) the thoroughgoing loyal Napoleonic Pays distinguishes itself. "What on earth then," it asks, "is this man at, who only uses the name he bears so ill to inspire the interests of dynastyf He attacks religion and governmental authority, and flatters the canaille. His candidature s everlastingly opposed to the candidature of the Prince Imperial. Happily this old, already worn-out style of treason hurts no one, frightens no one. Prince Napoleon is unknown to the larger number,

and the small number who knows despises him." Meantime, the Bonapartist group in the Assembly has several good reasons for not breaking, as yet, with M. de Broglie's royalist mismanagement of Imperial MacMahon's Republican Government. At present it is a government that has assented to, and is desirous of keeping, the bargain respecting the settlement of the civil list of the late Emperor so eminently favorable to the pecuniary and consequently political interests of his late Majesty's heir. Besides the Duke de Broglie and his companions, hurrying to escape from the horrors of Republicanism and aiming to arrive at Orleanism, are blindly driving to Imperalism with an unconscious, blundering speed, which Rouher and his fellow Imperialists are careful to avoid arresting. When de Broglie does fairly arrive at his restrictive Electoral law, Rouher and his Bonapartists will needs retire; but that as yet is indefinitely far ahead. The mere fact that the Committee of Thirty, the Constitutional Laws Committee, has now, at the end of 50 days from their first sitting, arrived at their formula for reducing universal to a greatly limited suffrage, does not presently press. w. H. H.

TICKET SPECULATORS.

THE REMEDY IN THE MANAGERS' OWN HANDS.

Sir: As the subject of ticket-speculation seems to be up for discussion, I would like to say to the managers, through your columns, that the public does not believe, and will be very hard to convince, that the business can be a successful and permanent one, as at notoriously is, except by collusion either with the managers themselves, or with those who conduct for them the sale of their tickets. If they really understand what is no doubt the fact, that this class of speculators is supported at their cost out of money which the public would gladly see go directly and without deduction to hose who furnish their amusements, I believe it is quite in their power to suppress the nuisance. Let them return to the old system of making no extra charge for reserved seats. It costs nothing to reserve them, and is served seats. It costs nothing to reserve them, and is really for the benefit of the monager. It guarantees in advance the sale of the seats—"rain or shine." If the seats, or any portion of them, are worth more than the present nominal price, and the public is willing, as seems to be the case, to pay more, let the price be raised accordingly, but in a straight forward manner—not by a

Years ago, when this system prevailed, we heard nothing of this difficulty, and I believe a return to it, united with suitable efforts on the part of the managers, would in a short time entirely do away with it, and be for the benefit of all concerned. I do not see any reason why speculators at the hotels should be given an advantage over others, and as they take no risk, they should not be allowed to charge an advance on the regular price. A combined action on the part of the managers could certainly effect this reform. I question whether they would, in the long run, lose anything by withdrawing their tickets from the hotels altogether. Under the present system, the speculator reaps a large proportion ing their thekets from the hotels altogether. Under the present system, the speculator reads a large proportion of the predits of successful seasons and of unusual attractions, nucless, indeed, the managers are in collision with them, while up nor seasons the manager is left alone to stand the loss, and not unfrequently ends in bankraptcy. If the managers wish to get rid of these middlemen, it is in their power to do so.

New York, Feb. 9, 1874.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE UNION SQUARE THEATER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I, too, have a grievance to air and a story to relate about the "gentlemanly treasurer" of the Union Square Theater. Two Saturdays ago I went here accompanied by another lady to attend the matince. I handed a \$5 note to the person in the box, and isked for two orchestra seats, whereupon two tickets and \$2 in change were thrown out to me. I looked at the tickets and said: "These are for the dress circle; I asked for orchestra seats." Without a word in explanation or answer, the "gentlemanly treasurer," in an automatical manner only acquired through long practice, snatched the tickets and change out of my hand and threw my \$5 back to me. Then, like a patient and ong-suffering American, I succumbed to the situation. Indeed, what else was there for me to do! We wer Indeed, what else was there for me to do! We were only two women, and the gentlemen around us had witnessed the scene with that stoical indifference characteristic of the American when he sees his neighbor's ox gored. Besides, my friend had come a long distance from out of town to see the play, and we did want to get in. The impatient crowd jestled me, and the "gentlemanly treasurer" drammed on the window-sil, and I mildiy and deprecatingly remarked, "Have you no orchestra seats!" and he roughly answered, "No; move on, if you do n'; want these;" and so with the meekness of a lamb! said, "Piease give them to me," and they were again thrown at me.

on, if you don't want these;" and so with the meekness of a lamb I said, "Piease give them to me," and they were again thrown at me.

Now for the moral. During all this time the speculators were standing within two feet of the box office shouting, "Bost sents in the orchestra," and importuning everybody to buy of them. And over the box I read a notice which says, "Orchestra seats \$1.50. Dress Circle \$1." Let me add that our seats when tound were on the back row of the dress circle, and that the first act was entirely lost to us by the numerous altercations about seats, and the loud and unmannerly talking of the ushers. An old gentleman and two ladies, who had probably paid the advertised price of \$1 for seats in the dress circle, were turned out of their places again and again to make room for parties who had no donbt been swindled at \$1.50 a hend as we had. He remonstrated indignantly with the usher, who summarily settled his case by bringing in a police officer, who forced the gentleman and his party out of the theater. Why does the gentleman not "rise to explaint" A slimilar quarrel went on to the right of us, and the officer was again called in, and a gentleman, after a good deal of rough language from the usher, was taken out captive.

Is there no redress for these things I is the mananger of the Union Square Theater so secure that he can let his officials heap insult on injury with no fear of the consequences!

New-York, Feb. 7, 1874.

SPECULATORS APMITTED TO THE MANAGERS' PREM-

SPECULATORS ADMITTED TO THE MANAGERS' PREM-

ISES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The columns of THE TRIBUNE have been opened on several occasions to correspondence on the subject of speculating in theater tickets. The issue raised in those communications seems to me to b whether managers are in collusion with the speculators By stating facts just as they are, and by explaining the legal rights managers or lessees have over their prem ses, those who read this communication can draw, their own conclusions. Facts: For the last five orisix years and perhaps longer, every night when there is a performanoe, one and the same tiester opeculator, effering tickets for sale, in a loud voice, usually at an advance of 50 cents, has been standing within the vestibule at Wal-lack's Theater. At Niblo's there have been two speculalack's Theater. At Millo's there have been two specula-tors for a long time, sometimes standing directly in front of the entrance, but usually, and especially for a year or more past, within the entrance way. Both of them, like the one at Wallack's, offer their tickets with sufficiently loud voice to be heard by all who enter the place, and sell them at the usual advance of 50 cents on a lieser, the regular price for which at the box-office

o. manager or whoever is lesses of a theater has the is \$1.50.

The manager or whoever is lessed of a theater has the exclusive right and coutrol over all and every part of the premises leased by him, unless special reservations are made by the landlord, with all the rights and appurare made by the landlord, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging, which extend, including
the sidewalk, to the center of the street, save only that
the public has the right to use the sidewalk and street as
an ordinary highway, and for no other purpose. Any
person who goes upon any part of the manager's premises, which of course includes the sidewalk in front of his
theater, or at least in front of the entrance thereto, as
well as the vestibule, and uses it for the purpose of selling tickets or to carry on any other business, without
having first obtained the consent of the manager,
thereby becomes a trespasser and subjects himself to
prosecution at the suit of the manager.

It would be unreasonable to suppose that the managers
of the theaters named are ignorant that these ticket
speculators, the same persons always, sightly so upon
their premises, and even enter into their buildings, and

speculators, the same per enter into their bundings, their premises, and even enter into their bundings, their premises, and even enter into their bundings, the managers named ever exerand upward. Nor have the managers named ever exer-cised their legal rights over their premises by ejecting Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 10, 1874.

THE WILSON MISSION. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As your paper is always interested in he poor, and as in this time of unusual distress there is general desire to aid them in the most judicious mode. may I ask permission to direct the attention of the char table to one of the well-tried agencies for the relief of the suffering with which our city abounds. For 20 years Wilson Mission," on the corner of Avenue A and Eighth-st., has been doing its good work among the poor, and the laties who have the direction of it will riadly be the almoners of any who will give them that privilege. Small packages of groceries for family use and all kinds of cast-off clothing are especially needed

the Miss on rooms, and assure those who give that their donations will be used only for the relief of the truly needy and deserving. Very respectfully.

Mrs. Dr. E. G. JANEWAY, Secretary. 123 East Twenty-fifth-st.

THRIFT AMONG THE POOR.

MORE ACCOUNTS OPENED IN THE SAVINGS BANKS LAST MONTH THAN IN JANUARY, 1873-THE DE-POSITS SMALLER AND MORE NUMEROUS-SOME CHEERFUL FACTS.

If the savings institutions are any criterion of the condition of the poorer classes of New-York, the fact is made evident, in spite of the cries for bein heard from every quarter, and the nerculean efforts to auswer them by kind people, that the men, women, and thrifts apprentice boys and girls who usually deposit the sur plus of their earnings and spending money, continue to store away a few pennies or dollars every week or month, though the amounts are much smaller than usual. It is also certain that more persons are depositing money in the savings banks now than there were one year ago, and small depositors continue to increase every day. The explanation of this state of affairs as given by bank presidents is that the present depressing season has made the poorer working people more thoughtful and more economical They have seen the necessity of living more closely than they did when work and food were plentiful, and have, therefore, been enabled to put aside small amounts for a still harder season if such a time should come. The savings banks, in which no amount less than \$1 or \$5 ts taken, and which are supported by the better class of workingmen and small tradesmen, have suffered slightly, course many who in former times would have gone to them with their money, are now obliged to avoid them and go to institutions like the Six-penny or Dime Savings Banks.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. Miles. President of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, in Aster-place, and from him obtained many interesting facts. bank accepts deposits of five cents and upward. During September, October, and November the withdrawals ex-ceeded the deposits. In the first month the decrease was \$50,000; in October the decrease was several thou-sands less; in November the excess of withdrawals had dwindled considerably; and in December the deposits suddenly shot upward, and business began to assume its customary buoyancy. The first month of the new year witnessed a change for the better. Nine hundred and dinety new accounts were opened, and only 383 accounts were closed. During January, 1873, 927 new accounts were opened and 285 closed. So far this month over 400 accounts were opened. But the amounts deposited are noticeably smaller.

Secretary Brinckerhoff of the New-York Savings Bank at Eighth-ave. and Fourteenth-st., has taken considera ble interest in the matter of deposits and withdrawals in connection with the want and destitution among its depositors. He anticipated a noticeable falling off in the deposits, but was surprised to find that it was gain ing new accounts every week. The inferior amounts offered have reduced, however, the aggregate sum de posited, which, Mr. Brinckerhoff believed, proves that the season is unusually embarrassing to their depositors, been obliged to reduce their necessary expanses to the lowest notch, in order to save a few shillings each week. Only a few cases had come to Mr. Brinckerhoff's notice in which the account of any person was withdrawn to keep the depositor from actual destitution. They could judge easily when a person was placed in these circumstances, for when a man is living upon deposits in the savings banks, he invariable draws \$1 or \$2 at regular ntervals.

Mr. Schell of the Bleecker Street Savings Bank had

Intervals.

Mr. Schell of the Bleecker Street Savings Bank had not noticed any marked difference in the deposits and withdrawals during the past month, as compared with those of January, 1873. As in the case of nearly all the other savings institutions, the accounts opened had increased, though the amounts deposited were less. The secretary of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, in the Bowery, said that there had been no very perceptible change in their business. Their transactions were mostly with the higher class of mechanics and small tradesmen, and though February was almost the dullest month of the year, they were unable to see that their depositors were suffering at all.

The Dime Savings Bank in Canal-st, reported that less money had been deposited in January than usual, though more seconds had been opened. The President thought that this was an indication that people who before sognit all their carnings are now endeavoring to save. A very cheerful story is told by the officers of the German Bank, at Fourth-ave, and Fourtceuth-st. More money was deposited in this bank during January than during any previous month of the existence of the institution. Mr. Brown, President of the Bowery Bank, said that more of the January interest had been drawn than was usual, and a number of the depositors, he knew, and fearwh their money to supply their immediate wants. But the favorable report given by other banks regarding deposits and withdrawals was reiterated here. The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Glerks "was visited, and Mr. Warner, one of the officers, said that there certainly could be very little want among The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants deeps was visited, and Mr. Warner, one of the officers, said that there certainly could be very little want among their depositors, and there had been no musual demand for money during the past month. Their depositors are clerks on regular salaries, retired tradesmen who manage to save something from their incomes, and domestics who also have fixed wages, all of whom would ties, who also have fixed wages, all of whom would imple unusual efforts to leave their bank accounts un tokened.

THE CONVICTS' FRIENDS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK PRISON ASSO-CIATION-RELIEF EXTENDED TO THOUSANDS OF

The twenty-ninth annual report of the New-York Prison Association has been submitted to the Leg-islature by the Executive Committee, Sinclair Tousey, chairman. From it the following important and interes ing facts have been culled. The General Agent in New York, Col. A. W. Sheldon, says that the Association, i its efforts to encourage and assist discharged convicts in their endeavors to lead an upright life and earn for themselves an honest livelihood, has accomplished much during the year just closed, and hundreds have entered upon a different life with renewed hope and new in contives to industry and virtue, whose condition, had it onstantly and earnestly directed, would have been pitiable indeed. The following table shows how many were aided during the year, and the prisons from which they were discharged ;

	1873.	From State.			Prom Penitentiaries									Prison		
		Sing Sing.	Albany.	Citaton.	Blackwell's Island.	Kings Coanty.	Auburn.	Erie County.	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Blackwell's Island Workhouse,	House of Refuge.	School Ship.	City Prison.	Ludiow-st. Jail.	
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	January February March April May June July Angust September October November December	22 35 23 14 33 18 12 19 28 24 23 37	040000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 4 3 4 1 1 1 3 1 2 4 3	53 47 47 55 39 40 40 46 60 70 54	19 23 18 23 11 15 13 10 10 14	101431110 :111	1 'i	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1 1 1 1 1	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	1 1 1 1 2	
	Totals	288	32	28	620	185	18	5	8	6	14	3	4	20	6	

There were, besides, 14 from other jails in this and other States, making a total of 1,207. Of these \$12 were supplied with clothing suitable for the occupation in which they were about to engage; 397 were provided with temporary lodging and board, until placed in a per

with temporary lodging and board, until placed in a permanent situation where they could sustain themselves; 116 were furnished with tools in order that they might be able to ply their trades or vocations; 184 were forwarded to their homes or friends at a distance; 933 were furnished with employment; 4,011 prisoners were visited and advised; 108 were discharged upon the recommendation of the agent; there were 6,392 cases in which relief of some kind was extended at the General Agent's office to persons who have been arrested and imprisoned on a charge of crime. The three State prisons have become so excessively crowded, and the utilization of the industry of convicts is so incomplete and unsatisfactory, that the reformatory influences which ought to surround every convict while serving out his sentence are far less effective than they would be in smaller prisons; but notwithstanding the pernicious effect of prison-life, and the evil communications of the prisoners with each other, the experience of the prison officers and the agents of this Association agrees in showing that the mere knowledge of the fact among the convicts that plans are formed to enable them to be employed and do well when released, at timulates their desires and purpose to cease from evil and learn to do well, even before release, as well as after. Nearly 300 residents of this State are cooperating in the duties of the Association, and with such workers every juil and prison is under observation; and all prisoners, whether friendless and a waiting trial or under sentence of penal labor, may know that many men and women feel some concern for their personal welfare.

CLAIMS OF RIVAL RECEIVERS. In the United States District Court about

three months ago the Glenham Manufacturing Company was adjudicated bankrupt, and Floyd Bailey was appointed trustee. Acting under an order of the Court United States Marshal Fiske took possession of the Com pany's property, but before he did so possession of it had been acquired by Mr. Carpenter, who had been appointed been acquired by Mr. Carpenter, who had been appointed by the Supreme Court of this city as receiver of the Company's estate, and who has obtained an order from that court requiring the Marshal to show cause why he retains possession of the property referred to. The question of the Marshal's fight to retain it was argued has Saturday in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford, J. C. Carter appearing for the Marshal, and Mr. Choate representing various creditors of the Company, who asked that the property be delivered to Mr. Carpenter as receiver, and after a brief discussion the Judge decided that it should be se delivered.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

MILITARY AND FINANCIAL PROSPECTS. MANZANDLO THREATENED BY THE INSURGENTS-THE STREETS BARRICADED-THE NEW POLITICAL GOV. ERNOR OF HAVANA.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE HAVANA, Feb. 5 .- It would be a difficult task in deed to write a review of the present situation of affairs, both military and financial, in this unhappy isle, with any degree of accuracy if the correspond ent depends alone on what is told him, or upon what he reads in the journals, for rumor takes many tongues to magnify occurrences. There is to be ob served a settled feeting of expectancy regarding everything relating either to the conduct of mili tary operations or the management of the financial problem, both apparently in a most muddled con dition. Regarding the military affairs, the Captain General deems it necessary to obtain further rees forcements of troops from Spain; but it is supposed that Spain, already worn out by internal strife and faction, and needing all her available forces to oppose the Carlists and Intransigente revolutionists, will refuse the demand, and then, as a necessary consequence, there will follow a levy en masse or general draft in this island. Many omens portend this action. For the relief of the financial situation, the elast

ticity and inflation of a paper currency in a country which, but a few years back, knew nothing but specie, proves a difficult study and problem. project of a forced loan has already been considered and recommended, and sent to the Supreme Government tor approval. Meanwhile the insurgents in the field, from all that can be learned of their movements, are actively and incessantly availing themselves of every opportunity to strike a blow at the Spanish columns, and fire years of guerrilla warfare have given them confidence. The Spanish troops are acquiring wholesome dread of their antagonists. Private advices received from Manzanillo, and reaching the date of the 29th of January, report that the forces of Calisto Yaria are in close proximity to that city; in fact, not three miles distant. The insurgent vedettes are stationed within one and two miles of the city, and the smoke from the insurgent camp-fires can be clearly distinguished. All the streets of Manzanillo are barricaded or protected. At their extremities are barricades made of sugar hogsheads in a row, and earth from a ditch in front thrown over them. The inhabitants live in a state of constant alarm. However, other reports maliciously have it, and probably with some grain of truth, that this distrust is often used as a means of speculative communication between the insurgents and lacreloving Spaniards.

The particulars of another outrage committed by the Spanish Volunteers of Manzanillo have reached this city. Two brothers named Branlio and Daniel Lopez, tobacco planters, residing in the Cano, a place about three miles distant from Manzaville, and three other persons, whose names are not given, together with a negro named José Manuel, who was employed in the tanyard of Don Manuel Leon Fornaris, were taken by the Spanish Volunteers and conducted into the woods for a short distance, and then, without any formality whatever, or any kind of a trial or authorization, were claudestinely executed. These facts afterward came to the knowledge of Gen. Gutierrez, commanding the district, who expressed his disapproval, but no steps were taken to punish the authors of the unlawful butchery.

The Diario de la Marina has recently been publishing the official correspondence, declarations, &c., relating to the question of the Virginius, and especially attacks, in two long editorials, Mr. Fish's note of the 12th of November, in terms of the severes censure. Among other declarations, it asserts that no government in Spain will ever in the future ally itself with the United States for the purpose of causing to be respected in Cuba that authority which Mr. Fish declares is set at defiance by the Casino and Volunteers. The question of the Virginius still seems to have the effect of a red flag to a bull, for the Spaniards here charge headlong upon it at every opportunity.

The Diario asserts that the efforts of the Cuban laborantes are directed to making capital out of the recent change of government in the Island of Santa Domingo, and rumors already have been current to the effect that the newly constituted authority of that island was hostile to Spain, and was determined to aid efficiently the insurrection in Cuba. The Diario goes on to say that it has reasons for stating that the new Government, far from being disposed to become an enemy of Spain, desires to establish good relations of neighborly friendship, and would eagerly seize the first opportunity presenting itself to negotiate in this sense, and that the Cuban refugees resident at Puerto Plata, who reach the number of a thousand or more, ought to be con vinced of this fact, as they are not looked upon with any degree of tavor. Their recent attitude in the revolution of that island, it is said, was a source of mortification to many Spaniards there, for the Cubans seize every opportunity to threaten to fit out expeditions for Cuba, and use like menaces to harass the peacefully disposed Spaniards. Some had become so outrageous in behavior that the Govern ment had expelled seven of them.

Don Benigno Rebulleda, lately the political Governor of this city, sailed for Spain on the 31st of January. For many years past, always upon the vacancy of the Governorship, the position was filled and duties performed by the Alcalde Municipal, the venerable Count de Caffongo. The salary for the time the Count always devoted to some charitable object or institution. On this occasion, however, as the Count was ill. Don Julian de Zalueta assumed the Presidency of the Ayuntamiento City Government, by virtue of his position as Teniente de Alcalde, and thus we see at the head of the City Government the man who, but a few years ago, was a slave-dealer, master of a trading vessel, by means of which he made an immense fortune, and who is regarded as the representative Volunteer, the President of the Casino, and the power behind the Viceroyal chair. The journals notice this fact with evident gratification.

A mass was sung on the anniversary of the death time the Count always devoted to some charitable

dent gratification.

A mass was sung on the anniversary of the death of Gonzalm Castañon, founder of the Vez de Cuba, and considered a Spanish martyr, at the cemetery of this city. The entire staff of the Vez de Cuba was present, and deposited a crown of immortelles in front of his riche—that celebrated niche, the two scratches on the glass front of which caused the murder of the Hayana students. A response was chanted in front of this niche, and another in front of that of the poet Camprodon.

The State Senatorial Committee on Privileges heard testimony on Saturday at the Metropolitan Hotel in reference to the contested election in the VIIIth District. Walter S. Pinckney (Rep.) claims that he is entitled to the seat now occapied in the Senate by Hugh H. Moore (Tam.), on the ground of alleged care leasness, negligence, and incapacity of the inspectors of election and poll-clerks in certain election districts of the election and poll-clerks in certain election districts of the XVIIth, XIXth, XXth, and XXIAt Assembly District. The total vote for Senator in the VIIIth Senatorial District, as declared by the canvassers, was 25,084, of which Moore received 10,243. Pinckney 2,989, and Robert McCaferty 4,792; the balance of the votes, 50 in all, were blank, scattering, and defective. Mr. Pinckney claims that the plurality of votes accredited to Moore (23) were falsely and fraudulently obtained, and that, if the vote inwellight cast for McCafferty had not been returned transposed and credited to Moore, but had been fathfully and homestly returned by the inspectors, he (Pinckney) would have been the certified Senator for the VIIIth District. Thirty witnesses out of forty-sax subpensed answered to their names. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

The Committee of the State Assembly, appointed to hear testimony concerning the claims of Martin Nacht-

The Committee of the State Assembly Assembly the claims of Martin Nachtmann and David Messer to represent the VIIIth Assembly District, now represented by George Scherman, listened to the testimony of five witnesses in behalf of Mr. Messer, Ion Saturday. Mr. Messer claims that he received a larger number of votes in certain districts than the election canvassers recorded in his favor. More witnesses will be examined on Saturday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE Chief-Justice Waite arrived in this city on Saturday morning, and is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He left Toledo at 3 o'clock on Friday morning. A num ber of prominent gentlemen have called on him, and he was waited upon by a delegation representing the Bar of this city, who tendered him a public dinner, which, however, he had to decline on account of his eagate ments and his departure for Washington, which will take have at 3 delect the after the state of the state prents and his departure for washington, which are place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. On Saturday even he dined with Judge Pierrepont on Fifthewe, and terday morning he was one of the worshipers at waiterides's church in Brookiyn. The Chief Justic Prolessant Episcopainan, and Dr. Waiterides was paster in Toleco for 18 or 28 years. In the afternoon ovening he called upon several old friends.